

# ALLIES AGREE TO STICK TOGETHER TO THE WAR'S END

change. The enemy's flanking movement has been definitely arrested.

"Second, in the centre and on the right, that is, in Lorraine and the Vosges, the situation is unchanged.

"Third, at Paris, the enemy is

remaining at some distance from the works of defence, going on actively.

"Fourth, at Maubeuge, the bombardment has been continued with extreme violence. The town resists despite the destruction of three forts."

## GERMAN TROOPS PASS PARIS: SEEK TO CUT FRENCH LINES

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, September 5. The German movement, which has for its object the encircling of the allies in France by passing Paris to the eastward, is progressing and the Kaiser's troops are said to have reached the Marne, near Meaux, about thirty miles from Paris. This move is believed to be an attempt to cut off the French in the northeast from their base at Paris.

Gen. Joffre, the French commander in chief, reports that the allies are standing firm in their new position. The diversion of a large number of German troops from the French attack to the protection of Prussia from the Russians and the support of the Austrians in Galicia does not appear to have diminished their determination of overwhelming the allies in France.

Great Britain, France and Russia, through Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary of the former Government, and the Ambassadors of the two countries signed a tripartite agreement that none of these countries would sign individual treaties of peace.

The Russians appear to be continuing their successful attack on Austria. Further details of the capture of Lemberg, in Galicia, show that the Austrian army was almost annihilated. The six German army corps which were detached from the operations against France have not yet reached East Prussia and no reports of fresh battles are reported from that section. The Kaiser announces, however, that he has sent twenty army corps, amounting to almost a million men, to press the attack on Germany. The German reinforcements are figured at nearly 500,000 men and a great battle is expected.

The German army operating to the northeast of Paris has taken La Fere without opposition, according to a German official report, and the allied army has fallen back on Compeigne to the south and east of Paris. The Germans also claim possession of all the outposts on their path except Maubeuge and (name deleted). The latter is now being attacked and the Germans say that Maubeuge, which has held out stubbornly since the invaders first entered France, is masked.

German cavalry detachments are making raids toward the Paris fortifications.

The communiqué issued to-day mentions the army of Paris and the army of the northwest. These are new designations and suggest that the great bulk of the allied armies are now divided into two forces, having their centres at Paris and Compeigne, with the centre of the front at Verdun. It is believed that only covering troops have been left in Alsace.

### GERMANS PASS PARIS.

Berlin Also Believes Attack on Austria Must Fail.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. BERLIN (via THE HAGUE), Sept. 5.—The War Office added nothing to-day to its announcement that the German operations against France continued with uninterrupted success.

So far as the situation in the East is concerned it is known that strong reinforcements are still being hurried to Prussia.

Additional troops are also being sent to reinforce the Austrians, who are admittedly hard pressed. It is explained, however, that the evacuation of Lemberg was in no sense an Austrian rout. The Austrian forces, outnumbered, were unable to make a determined stand at Lemberg, which is an unfortified city. So the order was given to withdraw to the main line of the first defence at the River San.

There is every confidence here in the capital that Paris is about to be taken. Messages from the front indicate that the German army is already in striking distance of the French capital and the ordinance experts here declare that the Paris forts will be no more difficult to crack than were those at Namur.

Despite the enormous casualty lists the country is not unduly depressed. There is, of course, genuine sorrow, because thousands of families are bereaved. There is not a single family in all Germany that is not represented in the fighting lines on the east or west. But the spirit of all is to accept the losses as necessary for the national welfare.

There is no scarcity of food.

### SEES A GERMAN DISASTER.

Paris "Matin" Believes Situation More Than Ever Encouraging.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Sept. 5. The "Matin," which is not willing to take the slightest chance of aiding the Germans by indiscreet publications, says it feels entitled to say that information from all posts is distinctly encouraging.

The paper asserts it is now possible to say that the successful engagement at Compeigne, which was published on Thursday, really occurred on Tuesday, "since which time," the paper adds, "we have been in contact with the enemy, but no offensive has been shown by them thus far. Three or four times in the past twenty-four hours the German force which had so hastened its descent on Paris had opportunities to give battle, but made no move in that direction. Germany must be aware that she is surrounded. She must know that we have drawn largely on our African

army, that Great Britain within a few days will have Sepoys in the field, and that Antwerp is an open port where other terrible soldiers from the north may enter and join the Belgians and cut the German return route.

"Germany must also know that her ally, Austria, has been crushed that Italy has finished with the papal election, which will change the Vatican's Political policy, and that she can no longer contradict evidence which henceforth will be official and which will reach Washington, where it will present the question to the American conscience as to what form to-day a free people's neutrality should take.

"The only compensation for Germany is the reinforcement which Turkey will be able to supply, which is hardly sufficient to comfort for the anguished state of mind of those who are already calling themselves our conquerors. That anguish increases hour by hour as she is compelled to send troops to the aid of her ally, for whom she has done so little in the face of a superior enemy. This has compelled the Germans to weaken themselves at a moment when they are in need of increased forces for a great final blow.

"This analysis is no trick of self-complacency. It is based on the real state of affairs and leaves out various complementary and even stronger chances, but of which every one speaks.

"The German leaders, however, bold and skilled as they are, feel the weight of these considerations and hence their delay for many hours, although so near their object. France and her allies are in a better position than Germany and her ally."

### PARIS HEARS "HEAVY GUNS."

City Awakens to Din of the Artillery of Heaven.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—Paris was awakened at dawn to-day by what seemed to be the din of heavy cannonading. It proved to be, however, a magnificent imitation by heaven's artillery thunder, which crashed, echoed and reechoed for half an hour during a terrific electric storm. The relief felt when this was recognized was further increased when the official communiqué issued at Bordeaux appeared. This stated that the enemy appears to be neglecting Paris and continuing its great turning movement. In which it has reached La Fere-sous-Journe, passed Reims and is spreading west in the Argonne district.

### FLIGHT FROM PARIS OVER.

Few Travellers Seen and the Big Terminal Are Deserted.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The flight from Paris has now practically ceased save that occasional trains are conveying the poorer classes gratuitously to the homes of their relatives in various parts of France. The termini have been cleared of baggage, and as there are only a small number of travellers the vast stations wear a strangely deserted aspect.

One of the features of the present moment is the movement of troops, cavalry as well as infantry, through Paris, in view of the closer approach of the Germans. The soldiers are all in the best of spirits and cause great enthusiasm along the route.

### "GROW OUT OF THE EARTH."

Austrians' Idea at Czar's Advancing Troops, Say Germans.

By Central News of London.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 5.—A telegram from Berlin quotes the *Vossische Zeitung* as making an explanatory statement from the German army headquarters concerning the situation to the north and east of Lemberg. In this statement it is pointed out that the reason for the considerable advance by the Russians lies in the fact that "they constantly push forward as soon as the front begins to shake."

The impression produced by the Russians on the Austrians is that the Czar's troops "grow out of the earth without interruption."

The *Vossische Zeitung* admits that it is impossible to say at present with which side success will ultimately rest.

### AIRMEN STAMPEDE CAVALRY.

Swoop Down and Scare the Horses, English Officer Avers.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—French and English aeroplanes are repeatedly stampeding the German cavalry by swooping down from a great altitude to within twenty feet and making the horses uncontrollable, according to the story of an English officer on the general staff, who said:

"I saw fifty of our machines ordered on a cavalry stampeding expedition near Compeigne, and forty-nine departed at two minutes intervals without a hitch. The fiftieth was prevented from starting by motor trouble. The latest report from headquarters is that the English aeroplanes are flying splendidly and that not one of them has been lost in action."

### EPIDEMICS IN BERLIN.

So Many Doctors at Front That Cholera and Typhoid Grow.

By The Sun's and the London "Daily Mail" War Service.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 4 (delayed).—Private letters from Berlin say that as a result of so many German doctors going to the front the capital is finding difficulty in coping with an outbreak of cholera and typhoid fever in the city. Enormous numbers of wounded are said to be arriving at Vienna, where, owing to the meat famine, the people have been compelled to become vegetarians.

## CZAR RUSHES 1,000,000 TO FACE GERMANS

Despatches Great Army as Kaiser Moves 440,000 Troops Eastward.

### RUSSIANS SURROUND AUSTRIANS AT LUBLIN

Enemy Loses 25,000 Men and 200 Horses in Lemberg Battle.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The crushing defeat of the Austrian army by the Russians and the determined advance of the forces of the Czar in East Prussia on the way to Berlin have evidently aroused the Kaiser to the necessity of opposing the great Russian avalanche and it is confirmed from all quarters that a great German army is to be hurled against the Russians.

The Rome correspondent of THE SUN telegraphed that six German army corps had been rushed to East Prussia and Galicia and that they had been replaced in the forces now attacking the French and English by the second line of troops.

The Czar's reply to this is that Russia cannot be checked and that twenty Russian army corps, of force of from 800,000 to 1,000,000, will now be thrown against the Germans. The additional German reinforcements now on the way to East Prussia are said to number 440,000 men.

It is believed that the action of Germany was the result of the news that the Austrian army in Galicia was in danger of annihilation by the Russian forces and that Berlin itself was threatened. The troops that are being rushed to the east are being taken from the attacking forces in Alsace and Lorraine.

The Rome correspondent of the *Evening Star* telegraphs:

"A despatch from Vienna says that the Russians have surrounded the Austrians at Lublin, Russian Poland. The Germans who were rushed from Belgium to reinforce the Austrians arrived too late."

### Rushing Troops Eastward.

Land communication between Berlin and Copenhagen has been cut off and all the German railroads are now closed to civil communication, according to a despatch from Copenhagen to the *Daily News*, which says:

"Berlin despatches indicate that the Germans are throwing troops back eastward to meet Russia's advance."

"The president of the German military staff, controlling the railways, states that the principal lines will close for the present, so that on the German section the main communication between Scandinavian countries and the Continent via Gjerder and Warnemunde is again shut down. All the rolling stock, it is believed, is now wanted for moving a large number of troops to the eastward."

"Further indications are that the points the troops are being withdrawn from are Alsace and Lorraine."

"All the German railroads are now closed to civil traffic and land communication from Berlin and Copenhagen is stopped."

### Crushing Austrian Defeat.

A despatch from Rome says that the Russian Embassy there has received a telegram from M. Sazonoff, the Foreign Minister, announcing that the Austrian defeat near Lemberg was much greater than the early reports indicated. M. Sazonoff said that the Austrians lost 25,000 men, 200 cannon, thousands of horses, numerous flags and a large quantity of ammunition and ammunitions carriages.

The Russians have also begun an invasion of Austria from Tomazow, the Foreign Minister said. One Austrian division was practically annihilated. The prisoners include several officers. The general in chief and his staff were among the killed.

In making public the telegram from M. Sazonoff, M. Krowpinsky, the Russian Ambassador to Italy, said that the possession of Lemberg and Halicz was exceptionally important to the Russians as it gave them command of the whole of that part of Galicia on the left bank of the Dniester and made it possible to continue their operations with comparative ease to the Carpathians. M. Krowpinsky said that the Russians are seeking to defeat the Austrian army completely so that they will be able to centre their entire strength against Germany.

### Details of the Battle.

A Russian official bulletin issued last night gave further details of the great battle which raged from August 17 to September 3. The bulletin says: "The offensive began on August 17 before the Austrian concentration was complete, compelling the enemy to strengthen his second army by levies from three other corps, making a total of twelve divisions and several brigades of the Landsturm."

"Between August 17 and September 3 the Russian left advanced 140 miles, fighting all the way. The Russians crossed the frontier on August 20 and marched on Lemberg for the purpose of thwarting the Austrian covering move-

## LEMBERG, "GATE TO BERLIN," HELD BY RUSSIA



ACADEMIC STREET, THE BROADWAY OF LEMBERG.

Lemberg, the capital and metropolis of Galicia and the fourth largest city in the Austrian empire, is a city of 160,000 inhabitants on the river Peltew, a small branch of the Bug. The city is surrounded by hills. Its inner town formerly was fortified, but the fortifications were turned into pleasure grounds a century ago.

Lemberg is the most important city commercially in Galicia, with manufactures of machinery, ironware, matches, candles, brick and tile and large brewing interests.

Lemberg has a Roman Catholic cathedral, a Greek cathedral, an Armenian cathedral and a university founded in 1784. It is a city of many educational institutions, well paved, and has broad streets and beautiful parks.

Of the population of the city 80 per cent are Poles, 10 per cent Germans and 8 per cent Ruthenians. Thirty per cent of the total are of the Jewish race and religion. The Poles in Galicia have long enjoyed practical independence under the suzerainty of Francis Joseph.

ment and acting against the flank and rear of the enemy.

"The offensive was hampered by numerous affluents of the Dniester across all the routes. Moreover, the enemy possessed on the Dniester a series of fortifications defending the bridges from which they menaced the Russian left and the communications with Russia."

"The bulk of the hostile forces was entrenched in a powerful position at Kamenska and Halicz and offered battle. They were thoroughly defeated in a desperate fight between August 31 and September 1. In one district of the upper course of the Gniza Lipa alone, where the enemy's lines were broken, the Austrians lost 20,000 in killed and wounded."

### Retreat a Flight.

"The retreat of the Austrians after the defeat at Lemberg had the character of a disorderly flight and panic."

"The Russians took 200 guns, much baggage and tens of thousands of prisoners. It is believed that the remnant of the second Austrian army is now no longer of any military value."

"The Russian troops on September 2 were drawing up within cannon shot of Lemberg. The surrounding forts did not stop the advance. Lemberg was closely surrounded and captured with an enormous quantity of war material. All the buildings in the town were packed with Austrian wounded who had been abandoned in the headlong flight."

"Besides the enormous political and administrative importance of Lemberg as the centre of Galicia, its capture is very important from a strategic point of view, as it constitutes a great railway junction commanding the lines leading to the rear of the Austrian armies which are now halted on the line from Opole to Zamosc and Belzec."

"The capture of Lemberg will enable the Russian army to push forward with still greater intensity."

### BIG RUSSIAN ARMY FREE.

Can Launch 20 Corps Against Germany Now.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A St. Petersburg despatch forwarded from Rome to the Exchange Telegraph Company quotes a high Russian military official as saying: "When the war began Austria was our most serious enemy, because, except for four army corps sent against Serbia, her entire army was directed against us. Now that Serbia has annihilated four Austrian corps at Sinsabatz and we have decisively defeated 200,000 men between the Vistula and the Dniester, ten Russian army corps are sufficient to hold the Austrians in check, leaving us twenty corps free to launch against Germany."

### VIENNA ADMITS DEFEAT.

Failure of Gen. Fournier to Hold Line the Cause.

VIENNA (via Rome), Sept. 5.—Serious reverses to the great Austrian army led by Gen. Moritz von Auffenberg, ex-War Minister, and Gen. Dankl, who has been in supreme command in the invasion of Russian Poland, are admitted by the War Office to-day.

The failure of Gen. Fournier's army to hold the line between Tomazow, in the Russian Poland province of Lublin, is declared to have been responsible. Dankl's troops had moved fast through Poland and were attaining material successes when the Austrian army in front of Lemberg was forced to retreat and evacuate that city because of an overwhelming Russian movement.

German reinforcements, which included fresh artillery, reached the scene too late to be of service in retrieving the day but were used to cover a backward movement.



STATUE OF GEN. SOBIESKI AND IN THE BACKGROUND THE NATIONAL THEATRE.

## MILLERAND SAYS FRANCE IS READY FOR BIG SACRIFICES

Minister of War, After First Cabinet Meeting at Bordeaux, Is Cheerful and Confident of Ultimate Victory.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

BOURDEAUX, September 5. As the Ministers left the Prefecture this morning after a two hours Cabinet council their faces wore a distinctly cheerful expression, which was doubtless due to the improved outlook of the situation.

M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Augagneur, Minister of Marine, walked along arm in arm chatting in an animated manner and obviously satisfied that their business had been accomplished. M. Millerand, the Minister of War, said to the correspondent of THE SUN:

"I am naturally unable to discuss the details of my department, but I may assure you that the circumstances are not so difficult as many believe. We must make great sacrifices, but I am confident that victory will finally rest with us. We shall meet daily and are fully able to accomplish the heavy task of meeting the necessities of each eventuality as it arises."

### Wounded Doing Well.

Bordeaux continues to be the centre of a vast influx of the northern population. The authorities made a canvass to-day of the hotels and boarding houses of the city, of which more than 100 have been requisitioned for the reception of

the wounded. Thanks to the splendid weather thousands of refugees are able to bivouac in the open air in comparative comfort, but any change in the weather will entail great distress.

There have been many splendid examples of the generosity of the local provision dealers in supplying the wants of the most destitute. One man who had lost his wife and was holding an infant in his arms was the object of the sympathy of a crowd who spontaneously subscribed a handsome sum.

Mme. Viviani, wife of the Premier, visited the Esperance and St. Joseph hospitals to-day. She was accompanied by Baroness Cochlin and the Mayor of Bordeaux.

President Poincare showed no trace of emotion as he stepped to the platform of the St. Jean station at noon Thursday. His countenance was grave and anxious, but was that of a man perfectly master of himself. He inspired the onlookers with confidence.

Bordeaux is very animated. The hotels are all full and many refugees are living in the streets. A warm welcome was extended to the Belgian refugees by the local committee which is supplying them with food and lodging.

Many wounded continue to arrive in the southern districts of France.

Prussia the Germans have received considerable reinforcements from the whole of their front and took the offensive in superior force against two of our army corps. The latter suffered considerably from the fire of the heavy artillery brought up by the enemy from the fortress on the Vistula (Vistula); but we brought up reinforcements, and contact with the enemy is being maintained.

"Col. Golejewski considers that it is not fair to drag in his official statement to bear out a preposterous 'screamer.' Why not quote instead the real and original source of this news?"

"A simple addition of the words 'such and such an Embassy announces,' or 'received by wireless at such and such a station,' would at once enlighten the public and give to the headline all the weight and authority it is entitled to or deserves."

RUSSIAN MILITARY RULE.

Austrian Territory Occupied by Czar's Troops to Form Province.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 4.—A general order issued by Grand Duke Nicholas, commander in chief of the Russian armies, provides for the military administration of all territory occupied by the Russian troops as rapidly as it comes within their control.

The territory occupied in Austria-Hungary is to be constituted into a separate province under the administration of the commander of the armies operating against Austria.

DENIES HE CONFIRMED REPORT.

Russian Military Attache Did Not Admit Czar Lost 70,000 Soldiers.

Before leaving for Washington yesterday Col. Nicolai Golejewski, the Military Attache of the Russian Embassy, gave out the following statement with the authority of Ambassador Bakhmeteff:

"I beg to call attention to the fact that on Thursday last in one of the New York papers there appeared in large print a headline: 'Germans Have Captured 70,000 Russians,' St. Petersburg says. The paper went on to say: 'This statement is borne out by the statement of the Russian General Staff, which admits the rout of three army corps.'"

"Now this official statement of the Russian General Staff received by Col. Golejewski by cable on September 2 and given by him to the press and published on the evening of the same day, says:

"In the southern part of eastern

## GERMANS MOVE FROM BRUSSELS TO COAST

Invaders Lose Heavily in Surprise Attack by the Belgians.

### REPORT TERMONDE FELL

Kaiser's Army Trying to Cut Communication With Capital.

Special Cable Despatches to The Sun.

ANTWERP, Sept. 5.—Important movements of German troops which are believed to be operating north and north-west of Brussels are reported here to-day. It is stated that a strong German force left Brussels yesterday morning and proceeded in a northwesterly direction with the evident intention of cutting Belgian communication with the coast.

The Germans are marching via Merchtem and Beggenhout to Termonde, at the junction of the Scheldt and the Dender. On the way they set fire to several houses, destroyed the station at Beggenhout and cut the telegraph line. A Belgian patrol cut the telegraph line between Ghent and Antwerp via Termonde yesterday.

The Belgians have flooded the area to the southwest of Malines. The Germans, taken by surprise, were waist deep in the water and their guns stuck in the mud. The Belgians fired on the disconcerted Germans, supported by the outermost Antwerp forts, and inflicted heavy losses.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 5.—It has been officially announced at Berlin that Termonde was taken by the Germans to-day, the Belgians retreating to Antwerp.

### GERMANS ARE CHECKED.

By Central News of London.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 5.—A despatch from Eecloo in East Flanders says German troops made an attempt yesterday to cross the Scheldt near Termonde. The Belgians made attempts to stop their progress by blowing up bridges. They destroyed one, but failed to blow up another. They were successful, however, in preventing the Germans from crossing the river. It is supposed that the Germans were aiming to advance in the direction of St. Nicolas, twenty miles from Ghent.

### ANTWERP REPORTS FIGHT.

By The Sun's and the London "Daily Mail" War Service.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The *Daily Mail's* Antwerp correspondent sends this despatch, dated yesterday afternoon:

"There has been fighting since morning at (name of place deleted), where the Germans apparently are threatening our communications."

### TERMONDE UNDER FIRE.

OWTEND, Sept. 5.—The Germans are bombarding Termonde, 16 miles east of Ghent. It is reported that the place has been taken.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Reuter's correspondent at Ostend says that fighting is in progress in the district between Alost and Termonde and that the railway has been torn up near Alost.

### POSTAL SERVICE TAKEN.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 5.—An official telegram received here from Berlin announces that the post and telegraph services of Belgium have been taken over by German officials and will be run under the supervision of the Berlin general post office.

### ANTWERP'S PEOPLE CALM.

Population More Than Doubled by Inflow of Refugees.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Central News has the following despatch from its Amsterdam correspondent, who has just visited Antwerp:

"Antwerp is marvellously calm, although the population has been more than doubled by the influx of refugees. Gen. Defour has ordered that all persons who arrived in Antwerp after August 1 must leave the city."

### MONTENEGRINS IN DALMATIA.

Said to Have Occupied Coast as Far as Cattaro.

ROME, via Paris, Sept. 5.—Montenegrin troops under Gen. Martinovitch and Bouditch have occupied the Dalmatian coast from Antivari as far as Cattaro according to a despatch received here from San Giovanni, Albania.

MILAN, via London, Sept. 5.—The *Corriere della Sera* says that a Montenegrin army corps has occupied the Dalmatian territory between the Montenegrin frontier and the sea as far north as Budua, ten miles south of Cattaro, and that its advance guards have penetrated near Cattaro.

An attack by the Montenegrins with the aid of British and French warships is expected.

### BRITISH FISHING FLEET LOST.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The official news bureau of the Admiralty and War Office announces that a British fishing fleet has met disaster at the hands of two German cruisers and four destroyers. The announcement caused some surprise, as the Admiralty announced on August 19 that the North Sea was open to merchant traffic and the fishing fleets have since been allowed to continue their operations since that date.

The official announcement says: "Two German cruisers and four destroyers have succeeded in sinking fifteen British fishing boats in the North Sea. They captured a quantity of fish and the fishermen were taken to Wilhelmshaven as prisoners of war."